

SPORTS



Каспаров | Белявский

Soviet Grandmasters Garry Kasparov (left) and Alexander Beliavsky face each other in a Moscow world challenger series quarterfinals match due to wind up no March 23. This is the first time that either has played in a competition of this kind.

Photo by Gennady Dukelkovsky

WORLD CUP LATEST

Alexander Zuyakov, of the USSR, clocked 1 hr 24 min 12.1 sec to win the men's 30 km stage in the World Cup at the annual Palme games, in Sweden.

Changes on victory stand

Karin Enke, of the GDR, is the world top speedskating sprinting allrounder with 147,655 points. 1982 world champion Natalya Petryayeva, of the USSR, came second best with 147,873 points and Christa Rothenburger, of the GDR, third with 143,560 points.

Last year, world speedskating champion Sergei Klyuchekov, of the USSR, who led after the first day of men's competition in Finland, fell during the 500 m event on the second day, and Akira Kuroiwa, of Japan, won his first yet world allround title with 153,540 points. Pavel Pogor, of the USSR, placed second with 154,290, and Hilbert van der Dijm, of Holland, third with 144,820 points.

SPASSKY WINS

Boris Spassky, of the USSR, world chess champion, amassed 6.5 points to win an international tournament at Linares, Spain. World champion Anatoly Karpov and Sweden's Andersson placed second-third, level at six points each.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing that of the material carried in the editions of both

Crowning achievement

In the last event of the world Biathlon men's championship, the 4x7.5 km relay, the USSR squad of Bulygin, Shabina, Kasharov and Mirokovitch triumphed. In 1 hr 50 min 48.3 sec (without penalties), the GDR placed second in 1 hr 50 min 48.3 sec (without penalties). The USSR placed third, in 1 hr 51 min 27.1 sec.

The Soviet team after the 4x7.5 kilometre relay race which won them gold medals at the biathlon world championship now held at Antholz, Italy. Photo APF

IOC SESSION SOON

The Indian Olympic Association will do its utmost to make the 88th IOC session, due in Delhi in late March, a success, association President R. Bhalekar Singh told a press conference. He stressed that the association has already set up 14 special committees working on preparations for the session. Singh further said that 63 out of the IOC's 105 members have already confirmed their attendance.

Singh noted that the session will concentrate on devising a code admitting a sportman to Olympic participation as well as in preparations for the Sarajevo Winter Games and the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

The next IOC sessions are due in Sarajevo in early February and in Los Angeles, in late July of next year.

Another two matches ahead

The USSR boxing team went down to the USA, 5-7, in Las Vegas, in their first match overseas.

The teams will meet on two more occasions.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



Nearly 10,000 skating enthusiasts of all ages attended the Tariu marathon in Estonia, one of a host of such races held throughout Skating Week. The imported Skating to such meets is cool to win but to improve one's health and test one's physical condition. Lots of new coaches emerge on skating rinks every year, gaining immediate popularity.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" give you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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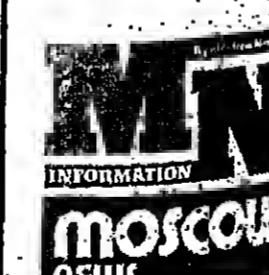
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The Soviet team after the 4x7.5 kilometre relay race which won them gold medals at the biathlon world championship now held at Antholz, Italy. Photo APF

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SAMORA MACHEL IN USSR

The Soviet Union sees its international duty as being to support the just struggle of the peoples of the African continent against racism and those remnants of colonialism, and those African states, including the People's Republic of Mozambique which suffer aggression at the hands of the South African racists, said Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a speech he made at a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace given in honour of Samora Machel, Chairman of the FRELIMO Party, and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Of Austrian extraction, Gherdelli has long sought a place in the national team, but the coaches were not particularly encouraging on this score, so in 1980 he joined the Austrian squad, making a name for himself in Alpine skiing there.

His win in Sweden on the world slalom circuit was quite convincing — he had 1 min 32.49 sec in his race while Sweden's Stig Sund and Ingemar Stenmark placed second and third respectively in 1 min 33.86 sec and 1 min 34.04 sec.

Stenmark has regular slalom titles with 11 points, so no one will be able to catch up with him. The close of the season Stenmark will receive the "Small Crystal Globe" from the hands of Austrian Phil Mahre who has the event last year.

Meanwhile Mahre continues to lead the overall Cup standings with 218 points against 161 for Stenmark. Andreas Wenzl of Liechtenstein is third with 168 points. Pirmin Zurbriggen and Peter Luecker, both of Switzerland, have 161 and 153 points respectively.

Champions quit

Three outstanding Russian gymnasts, 1979 world champion — floor exercises winner Irina Eler and world team champions Rodica Dumitrescu and Maria Ruman, have decided to quit competitive sport. Olympic champion Nadia Comaneci, recently defended her title in teachers' training college, training for her last competition — this year's Universiade at Edmonton, Canada.

Photo: APF



Manila residents gather outside the United States embassy to condemn American interference in the country's internal affairs.

Photo UPI-TASS

SPRING HOLIDAY

Every year the wonderful March 8 holiday heralds in spring. International Women's Day is now observed in many countries. We wish our female readers well and that all their dreams come true!

We carry an article by Alla Lavrentyeva, USSR Deputy Minister for Light Industry, on the working and everyday life of Soviet women, as well as views on the same subject by Maly Theatre Actress Yevgeniya Chusovitina, Keltjeann de Waal, head of the Moscow office of the Belgian Burialair company, and Natalya Beskonyanova, European and national ice-dancing champion.

(See pp. 4, 6, 7, 8.)

Photo: TASS

POLITBURO WEEKLY MEETING

The Politburo examined the proposals for improved legislation, to perfect the operation of transport and other matters involved in further cooperation between this country and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the sphere of legal aid in civil, family and criminal matters.

Other foreign and domestic issues were also examined.

STEFAN OLSZOWSKI IN MOSCOW

Talks have been held in Moscow between ministers of foreign affairs Andrey Gromyko of the USSR and Stefan Olszowski of Poland.

The two ministers discussed Soviet-Polish relations, as well as topical international problems dealing mainly with European security. It is reported that the talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and confirmed complete unanimity of views on all the matters discussed.

Gromyko receives Indian Ambassador

The Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko has received the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, V. K. Ahuja, at the latter's request.

The Ambassador headed over a message from the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov.

In the conversation that followed the two men discussed Soviet-Indian relations and some international issues of interest to both the USSR and India.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. PAPANDREOU



you quite candidly that the feelings we now feel is the most pleasant we have ever experienced. We saw a great deal and learned a lot about the life of Soviet people.

We Greeks have a great respect for your people and know of the heavy price you paid to overcome fascism. Truly, one cannot describe contacts between our peoples as being really strong. But with the changes to our country and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov's recent visit to Greece, as well as our trip to the USSR, we believe that a new era is being turned in the history of closer relations between our countries. We hope to join hands to build up our cooperation, which binges on the common drive for peace.

I would like to congratulate all Soviet women on International Women's Day. We appreciate the gains they have achieved. In such a historically short time...

We want to visit Moscow as well as Moscow. We had a very busy travelling schedule but I tell

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN IN MOSCOW

A 70-strong French trade delegation representing various French companies was recently in Moscow.

We now arrange such meetings with representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations on a regular basis, said J. P. Février, leader of the delegation and the Secretary-General of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, in conversation with our correspondent.

We cooperate with the Soviet Union in heavy machine-building, in the processing of raw materials, in the agroindustrial

Severe punishment demanded for Israeli murderers

A meeting has been held in Moscow of the Soviet public Commission of Inquiry into the crimes of the Israeli aggressor in Lebanon.

A report was heard from the Soviet delegation who attended the 2nd Session of the International Commission of Inquiry into Israeli Crimes Against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples, which took place in Geneva.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the delegation declared their complete support for the just cause of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territory and severe punishment for the Israeli murderers.

The speakers emphasized that the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli aggressor in Lebanon are comparable to the

brutality of the Nazis during World War II. It was stressed that the barbaric actions committed by Israel, enjoying direct protection from the United States, were a gross violation of international law and the UN Charter.

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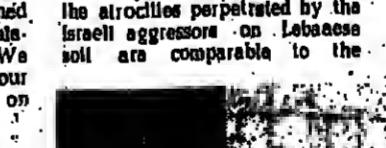
Ethiopian trade unionists signed ten-year agreement

A delegation of leaders from the All-Ethiopian Trade Union headed by its Chairman Tedros Ase Tewolde visited Moscow and Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, at the invitation of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council (AUCTUC).

During the visit, talks were held with representatives of Soviet trade unions led by the AUCTUC Chairman Stepan Shashayev.

The aim of our visit was to further strengthen cooperation between trade unions in Ethiopia and the USSR, and also to sign an agreement on a ten-year period of cooperation in political, economic and social matters.

In the photo: An Arab protester under arrest.



With ever greater severity the Israeli invaders impose their regime on the occupied Arab lands. During punitive operations against the local population, they carry out sweeping searches and arrests. The Israeli security services and armed forces meet demands for immediate withdrawal from the Arab lands with force of arms. Year

gas and water tanks.

In the photo: An Arab protester under arrest.

THE WORLD

KOIVISTO ON FINNISH POLICY

Helsinki, the Finnish President Mauno Koivisto favours a successful outcome to the Madrid Meeting, a follow-up to the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing a session of parliament, he said Finland's affiliation in the world had remained stable largely thanks to the efforts and activities of his predecessor, J. K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen. "I have no intention of questioning this heritage and will not allow it to be damaged in any way," he added.

"In a month's time, we shall

celebrate the anniversary of the 1918 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," he said. "The experience we have gained since the treaty has been in effect shows the decision taken 35 years ago was farsighted."

On the preservation of stability in Northern Europe Koivisto stressed that the Finnish proposals to strengthen security in the area still stand. "Over the past four decades the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe has found support in other northern countries," he noted.



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

POLISH VETERANS PROTEST

Warsaw, Polish war veterans have issued a protest against the irresponsible statements made by the West German revisionists who are contesting the post-war territorial and political realities in Europe.

The President of the General Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy — an organization with a membership of 50,000 war veterans has issued a statement in which it notes that the forces of "cold war" and revisionists in the

Polish war veterans declare.

WAR NOT PEACE CORPS

Washington, In its anti-communist effort the Reagan administration is making good use of the Peace Corps, an organization notorious for its close links with the CIA and other American special services.

Attending hearings in a Senate subcommittee, the Corps direc-

tor confirmed that a new course, called "the strategy, tactics and threat of communism", had been added to the programme for training Peace Corps "volunteers". According to her, one of the most important tasks facing "volunteers" in their work abroad is to conduct anti-communist propaganda.

SAMORA MACHEL IN USSR

(Continued from page 1) our region like Angola, a portion of whose territory is under occupation, and to border violations and raids against peace-loving nations.

Our duty is to mobilize the democratic forces and the public worldwide and to convince colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa as an atrocious crime against mankind, he noted. In this rea-

Non-alignment forum in Delhi

(Continued from page 1)

criticized the attempts by the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore to have the representatives of the discredited bloodstained Pol Pot regime admitted to the conference. He emphasized that efforts to resurrect the criminal Pol Pot clique run counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people and of the non-alignment movement, which aims at promoting peace, national independence and a new world economic order. Above all, such efforts advance the ploys of the imperialist states and of the world re-

gime, who hope to divert the Delhi forum from a discussion of current pressing issues.

The minister further noted that the Vietnamese volunteer forces now stationed in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean government are being gradually pulled out from that country and will be completely withdrawn once there is no outside threat to the security of the Kampuchean people.

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gime.

During his working visit to Moscow Samora Machel was received in the Kremlin by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomaryov.

Andrei Grromyko and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, J. Chissano, signed a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation in 1983-84 between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Samora Machel also met with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andri Grromyko, the Soviet Minister of Defence Mar-

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

AMERICA'S 'RAPID AGGRESSION FORCE'

Both the American intention to double the strength of its rapid deployment force and the forthcoming Delhi Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries are now making headlines in the press. To compare these phenomena, after all, is quite a natural thing to do. Clearly, while the non-aligned nations are promoting peace and stability, Washington is busy bolstering its rapid deployment force whose area of operation extends to any part of the globe where "American interests" come under threat.

The rapid deployment force, the Pentagon states, is needed by America to wage a "small war" in the Middle East, Africa or elsewhere. Even now the force is equipped with the latest weapons and boasts three Army and two Marine divisions, tactical aviation

and naval units, as well as auxiliary ships, hundreds of tanks, helicopters and 1500 killers. In this case, year alone the force will cost 1,550 million dollars.

According to a report by the US Congressional Budget Office, its strength will be brought up to 44,000 in the nearest future, while originally the force was to be used in the oil-rich Persian Gulf zone, the report con-

tinues, there has now been a significant expansion in the range of its possible operations.

On January 1, 1983 this police force was placed under the control of the Central Command, specially set up by the Pentagon, whose sphere of operation extends from Kenya in the south-west to Pakistan in the east.

The strategy of the rapid deployment force is to expand and

strengthen American military bases and facilities. Among the numerous strongpoints available for the force the report singled out the strategically important Ras Banas air base in Egypt. Somalia is also an important cord in the Pan-African chain as America is reported to have access to the naval and air bases at Berbera and Kisimayu. Simultaneously, Washington is increasingly involving the Somali

regime in its provocations in Africa and the Middle East. Last December Somali troops attacked the war games conducted under the code name "Tiger", held over a vast area in Oman, Sudan and Somalia with the rapid deployment force also taking part.

Washington still thinks a lot of Garcia Island dubbed recently by US Assistant Secretary of African Affairs

Ch. Cracker as a critical point of American presence in the Indian Ocean.

The rapid deployment force was conceived and built up as a spearhead of aggression and expansion. American leaders, however, still insist that the force was an outgrowth of events in Afghanistan. It is evident, though, that the idea of such a force was in the air and debated by the Pentagon and American political quarters not only long before the events in Afghanistan but even prior to the collapse of the Iranian Shah. The 1973-74 energy crisis scared the principle oil importers, primarily the United States, who were disconcerted with the growing independence of the Persian Gulf nations. All this led to the idea of setting up a mobile military unit which could be used as a police baton against all who threaten American interests.

The desire to retain access to raw materials and, especially oil, is a major source of the military shift in American foreign policy and of its reliance on sheer force. Washington is quite outspoken about its intention of making the United States a dominant political and military force in key strategic areas of the world such as the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the south of Africa, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Both the American intention to double the strength of its rapid deployment force and the forthcoming Delhi Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries are now making headlines in the press. To compare these phenomena, after all, is quite a natural thing to do. Clearly, while the non-aligned nations are promoting peace and stability, Washington is busy bolstering its rapid deployment force whose area of operation extends to any part of the globe where "American interests" come under threat.

The rapid deployment force,

THE WORLD

British doctors warn against 'limited nuclear war'

London. The so-called "nuclear war, which is so widely publicized by the American administration, will merely grow into total nuclear conflict which will put an end to civilization on earth," says a report released by the British Medical Association.

The statement gives details of the horrific consequences which nuclear war could have for people in Britain. It notes that in the very first days of the war 38 million Britons will die and another 4.3 million will be badly wounded and burnt. Because of the large scale of the destruction and the high radiation levels, any aid to the victims would be impossible in the first three weeks.

The authors of the report sharply criticize the British government's intention to deploy new American cruise missiles in British soil.

Managua. Wishing to draw the popular movements of Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore to have the representatives of the discredited bloodstained Pol Pot regime admitted to the conference, he emphasized that the Kampuchean government are being gradually pulled out from that country and will be completely withdrawn once there is no outside threat to the security of the Kampuchean people.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

IT NOW TAKES FARMERS MINUTES RATHER THAN HOURS TO MAKE A CHEMICAL SOIL ANALYSIS, with the help of instruments which have been started at the Soviet electro-microscope laboratory in the Ukraine. The new photo spectrometers are capable of determining as many as 30 of the components contained in the soil.

EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN STARTED IN THE NEW BLOCK OF THE TAIK ALUMINUM FACTORY. It has been decided to speed up the assembly and to start production before the end of the year.

MINERS AT THE SOKOLOVSKO-SARBAISKY ORE-ENRICHMENT COMPLEX IN KAZAKHSTAN HAVE STEPPED UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW IRON ORE DEPOSIT. They were ahead of schedule in stripping operations at the Kurskuk oil.

SIZEABLE SPRINGS OF UHEDOROD CURATIVE MINERAL WATER HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AT THE URENGOI GAS DEPOSIT, IN NORTHERN SIBERIA. The water suddenly gushed out during the drilling of a well. The construction of a large reservoir on the site is now being considered.

200,000 RESIDENTS OF BAKU, CAPITAL OF SOVIET AZERBAIJAN, HAVE HAD THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS. Housing construction rates in Baku, the fifth largest Soviet town with a population of 1,600,000, are ahead of its population growth rates.

KNARKOV SCIENTISTS IN THE UKRAINE HAVE PROPOSED REPLACING THE COHENHEDRAL METAL PIPING USED FOR WATER SUPPLIES AND CENTRAL HEATING IN URBAN AREAS BY LONG-SERVICE FIBEROLAS PIPES. Pipes made of fiberglass, which is resistant to wear and corrosion, will be laid in the new areas of the city.

A BIOFACTORY, THE EGEST IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN, HAS GONE INTO SERVICE ON THE PAKNTAARAL STATE-RUN FARM. It produces antomophagous insects which protect orchards and light coffee plants. This year the insects will protect over 200,000 hectares.



'COME ON GIRLS!'

Our photo shows the female participants of yet another edition of the Central TV competition series, "Come on Girls!", to be telecast in late March. They come from various techo-artistes connected with the theatre such as make-up, lighting, costumes and sound effects. Judging from surveys held among TV viewers over a number of years "Come on Girls!" is one of the most popular programmes with young people. About a month ago it had 10 million viewers.

Letters flood into the TV studios after each edition of "Come on Girls!", a programme which gives stimulus to some young women viewers to change their profession. In other words, it offers vocational guidance hints.

According to the organizers, "Come on Girls!" has another side-effect — if competitor Alexander Maslyakov is to be believed, these taking part are most likely to get married very quickly.

THE 'NORILSK' SETS OFF

The "Norilsk" has left on its first Arctic voyage from Murmansk to Dudinka, the port for the Arctic city of Norilsk, after which the motor vessel is named. It is the first in a new series of cargo ships with reinforced hull for navigation in ice-bound seas, to be built in Finland for the USSR. They are designed for operations along the Northern Sea Route.

The most important feature of these ships, which can carry up to twenty thousand tonnes of cargo, is their ability to negotiate ice fields up to one metre thick without icebreakers. This will make delivery of cargoes to Arctic areas much cheaper.

In addition the "Norilsk" is equipped with an air-cushion platform to facilitate the unloading of cargo in places where there are no special berths. Such ships will make possible year-round navigation in the western sector of the Arctic.

LIGHTHOUSE ON AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND

Construction work has begun on an automatic lighthouse in the Iben Straits linking the Baltic with the Gulf of Riga. The lighthouse, to be built on a man-made island, will emit light, radio, and radar signals for passing ships.

Prior to building the island, specialists studied the history of the construction of a lighthouse near the Kolka Cape in the Iben Straits, which also stands on a man-made island. Built a long time ago, it is still available. At present, the island rests on a solid stone-and-concrete base and is reliably protected from the stormy Baltic.

This new installation will be used to cast workpieces between 30 and 130 millimetres in diameter, with tolerances better than two-to-three millimetres.

For mountainous rivers

The Ukrainian machine-works have developed a family of turbines for use at hydroelectric stations in the Caucasus, Central Asia. The Kharovets in Kharkov manufactured the first such 113,000 kW unit at the Molotov station under construction in Daghestan, Northern Caucasus.

Units of varying capacities intended for operation at different rivers successfully blend standard and custom-made units. To illustrate, the new machine has much higher efficiency, achieved through improvements made in the working wheel, and weighs 20 tonnes less than the previous ones.

OIL RECOVERED FROM BALLAST WATER

Around 1,000 tonnes of oil were recovered from ballast water, used to fill and empty tankers, at the port of the Caspian.

Earlier, the water was poured into settling tanks. A special unit developed at Aktau enables recovery of oil amounts of oil.

METAL CASTING BY VACUUM SUCTION

The Krasnoyarsk Complex Works has launched a new facility for casting metal using the method of vacuum suction.

This method is something quite new for this country, and it will take time to become its own, but, nevertheless, it promises to be efficient even now. Numerical experimental castings have shown that the process of casting in induction furnaces ensures high productivity and good quality of the products, with yields of 92 per cent.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

HOW TO ENSURE A BOOM IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Several technological programmes have been devised and are already being implemented to accelerate progress in construction. The 15th five-year plan period (1981-85), writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. They are aimed at raising productivity, and saving labour, building material and energy resources and in improving the quality of construction.

By 1985 when they have been fully implemented, the programme will have helped save, over 3,000,000 tonnes of cement and some 8,000,000 tonnes of conventional fuel. Simultaneously, major social issues such as those being tackled, among them, working conditions and the environment of enterprises. There are moves also under way to make the interiors and facades of industrial buildings more exciting.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

While average life expectancy in Russia at the beginning of this century was barely over the age of 30, the equivalent figure today is 70, says Professor I. Likhachevsky, chairman of the Leningrad gerontology research society, writing in the SOTBIASTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIAL'NA newspaper. This is why experts in social gerontology now face the task of helping old people to play a more active part in the life of our society.

There are quite a few occupations requiring intellectual ability rather than physical effort, in ability to lead people, thanks to their experience, quite often do better than the younger generation.

There are special geriatric consulting rooms in Moscow, Leningrad and our other cities, where seniors can go for advice in the kind of job they should tackle without overtaxing themselves. In fact, congenital work is therapeutic — it helps old people regain their strength. Professor Likhachevsky

GENETIC ENGINEERING A REALITY

Genetic engineering in this country has now entered its practical phase. This occurred exceptionally quickly, given the fact that the science originated, initially, in the United States. Recently genetic engineering has already proved its worth in the field of medicine. There are good prospects for its revolutionising effects.

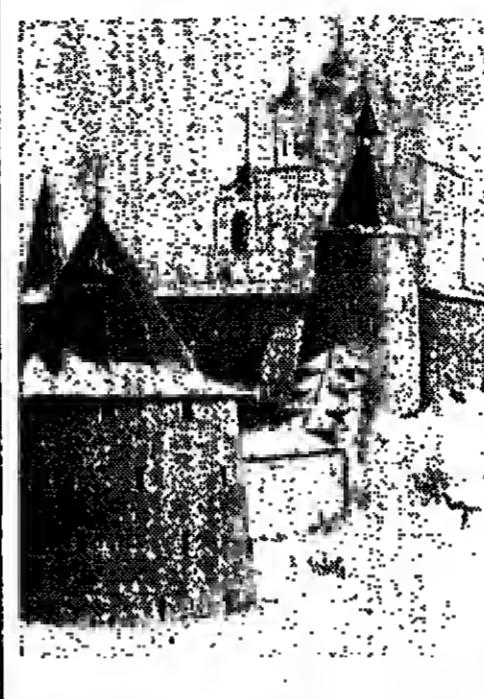
Primarily medicine, says T. Tikhonenko, Doctor of Science (biochemistry), writing in the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper. Genetic engineering could be used to fight genetic wrongs, including human hereditary diseases. In view of the encouraging results achieved in the past two years by Soviet researchers studying blood disorders, there are good prospects for the treatment of such ailments.

Garbage of any type gives combustible gas for producing electric power and heat; solid minerals, when in a liquid phase, can be separated into metal (for further smelting), and slag (for construction materials). This is how garbage is turned into useful things and brings profits while there is no contamination to the environment.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Pskov's Trinity Cathedral



Pskov is one of the most ancient towns in north-west Russia. Archaeological excavations have revealed that it was in existence as early as the 9th or 10th century. Pskov still retains the layout of the old city as well as many architectural monuments built between the 12th and 17th centuries.

The sacred centre of Pskov is the Kremlin perched on the high bank of the Volkhov River with some of its fortifications dating back to the 13th century. The Trinity Cathedral was built in the Kremlin and became the main church to the fortress. On a clear day its powerful white masonry walls and buttresses, and the silver domes can be seen for miles.

As Pskov grows, new circles of fortresses will be added to protect the city's several towns standing one within another.

The companies shaped as walls with holes for the balls along the fort are a particularly striking feature of the Kremlin. In the 17th century the merchants of Pskov built quite a few stone houses for themselves. Simplicity and expressiveness are the distinguishing traits of the architecture of these buildings.

Science and technology

IMPROVED SAFETY DOWN THE MINE

"Stone pocket" is the situation in which miners sometimes find themselves when a tell of rock takes place. A pipe-veyor which can drive a 40 m long and 1 m wide pipeline through the coal face in two to three hours, now makes it possible to reach the trapped men quicker. It is designed by the All-Union Mine Rescue Research Institute.

MORE SOVIET DISCOVERIES IN ANTARCTICA

Alla LAVRENTYeva, USSR Deputy Minister for Light Industry, Member of the Presidium of the Soviet Women's Committee

On International Women's Day, it will come amiss to emphasize that women account for 51 per cent of all industrial and service workers in this country and in some branches of the economy this percentage is even higher. Of all Soviet employees with a higher and secondary specialized education women account for 49 per cent.

Women also predominate in light industry: in textiles, knitwear, clothing, dress-making, and other consumer industries. Women in light industry are spinners, weavers, carpet-makers, clothes designers, tailors, in charge of shifts and shops, chief engineers, managers, as well as directors of major factories. I would like to take this opportunity of making the point that over the past decade, the volume of output from light industry has increased by one and a half times. However, this is not enough since incomes in this country are also growing, raising the demand for consumer goods. That is why in the present fifth five-year plan period which ends in 1985, there are to be higher growth rates for consumer goods than for goods produced by other industries. The plan for 1983 concentrates not only on an increase in volume of output, but also on improvements in the quality of consumer goods.

The finds made in the vicinity of the Amery Ice Shelf are of special interest. This is where an ancient volcanic crater, three kilometres in diameter, was first located.

The discovery of this geological structure which is similar to the famous Kimberley pipes in South Africa provides tangible proof in favour of the so-called Gondwanaland theory, according to which, in ancient times, the Southern Hemisphere continents constituted a single whole, splitting later into several parts. Scientists believe that traces of ancient volcanic activity make it viable to look in Antarctica for minerals which are known to exist in the fields of Africa, Australia, South America, India and Ceylon.

Now, a law words about standards of living our women enjoy.

Nearly 92 per cent of all employed women in this country have jobs. Like our men, they are eligible for guaranteed free medical aid, free education, and paid leave. They receive scholarships when they become students, and old-age pensions, as well as other fringe benefits and privileges. Pregnant women have free medical care, free maternity homes, as well as the services of a maternity centre at their disposal. Mothers are entitled to benefits paid to them on the birth of their children, and to partially paid leave until their child is a year old.

Our working women enjoy a number of advantages. In the textile industry, for example, women workers do not monopolise jobs and can retire at the age of 55, or five years earlier than other women in this country. Women are also entitled to an annual maternity payment. Bonus payments have been increased for workers in the state professions. The salaries of office workers have also been raised. Many of our knitwear workers, seamstresses, carpet-makers, and women specialists are elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent and autonomous republics, and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

An amateur concert with a difference was recently held in Moscow. Telling part were rockers, dentists, musicians and singers — all members of the Moscow militia. Plant! Anna Chistyakova is an investigator in the Tikhvin district, and music is more than just a hobby with her. Originally she trained as a music teacher at the Gnesin Musical and Pedagogical Institute, but two years ago she decided to change her profession. "I will regard as worthy of committing to memory that I have written 900 lines after dipping my pen only once into the ink," she says.

ENTERTAINMENT



Yevgeniya Glushenko, actress with the Maly Theatre, Moscow

An unexpected present for me on International Women's Day is the "The Silver Bear" prize, which I was awarded for the best performance of a female part in Sergei Al'kayev's film, "In Love of His Own Accord" in which I play the role of Vera, a librarian. The film was shown in West Berlin at the 33rd International Berlinale Festival.

It is the first time that I have been presented with such a valuable international award. In 1980, I won a prize for the best female part in the film, "Married for the First Time" at the 13th All-Union Film Festival.

I have been with the Maly Company for nearly nine years now. On the 8th of March we usually perform "Mamouret", a play by the French dramatist Jean Serman, in which I take the part of Maria Jesu, the granddaughter of the heroine. This year, we shall be performing the play on March 7, and I will spend the holiday at home with my two children.

USSR-VIETNAM: CULTURAL COOPERATION

An exhibition of pictures from the Moscow Tretyakov Gallery is to go to Vietnam. This is but one of the items in the cooperation protocol for 1983 signed by the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Culture and Information of the SRV.

There are many other exciting events lying in store for art lovers in the two countries. The Hanoi Puppet Theatre, as well as circus and variety outfits are to tour the Soviet Union. The Soviet public will also see an exhibition of ancient Vietnamese sculpture and silk painting. In turn the Soviet Ballet and Circus and a pop group from Kirghizia, called Naris, will go to Vietnam.

There are to be wider exchanges between the Lenin State Library in Moscow and the National Library in Hanoi. Soviet experts will continue to help their Vietnamese colleagues train highly qualified specialists in the arts.

Beneficial effect of absence of gutter publications

We have been greatly impressed by the fact that in the Soviet Union cultural treasures are accessible to everyone, and not only to the few chosen, said Christina Pökkönen, Secretary General of the Finland-USSR Society, after becoming acquainted with cultural life in Soviet Estonia.

Estonians have a wide choice of world fiction published in their native language in their bookstores. Pökkönen noted. I have learnt that over the years of Soviet power leading works by writers from a hundred countries and peoples have been translated in this small republic. This is wonderful. I could not help noticing the absence of the gutter publications which overcrowd bookstores in the West. Books by Estonian writers, both classical and modern, are issued in large circulations. And none of them stays on the shelf for long.

In my opinion, the high moral standards of the Soviet people can be explained by the ideal conditions they enjoy for satisfying the widest range of cultural interests. And this has quite a strong bearing on the Soviet people's struggle for peace the world over, Pökkönen said in conclusion.

DAGHESTAN LEZGINKA DANCE ENSEMBLE



The Lezginka ensemble.

It has long been said of the Caucasus that children in our mountain villages first learn to dance and only then to walk, says a 42-year-old local Matayev, artistic director and chief choreographer of the Lezginka dance ensemble of the Daghestan ASSR. The art of dancing in the Caucasus is passed down from mother to son and from mother to daughter. This is why many of the items in our programme today were danced by our an-

cestors way back in the 13th-14th centuries.

The ensemble named after the best known Caucasian dance, the Lezginka, has an interesting history.

Daghestan's first professional dance group, it was formed from award winners — farmers, workers, college and secondary school students at a competition of folk ensembles held in Makhachkala, the capital of this autonomous republic, in the Northern Caucasus, in 1958.

The 50-strong ensemble representing all the nationalities in Daghestan and the other North Caucasian republics and including a sprinkling of Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians, has given performances in 36 countries. People in Daghestan speak 36 languages and are united by the expressive and emotional language of dance, one gets the impression that the young male dancers in the ensemble, dressed in national Chechens' costume, "fly" across the stage into the arms of their female counterparts, who, it seems, are suspended in the air barely touching the ground with their feet. There are many numbers in their repertoire, with the "Ushukhul" (brave warrior), "Gyulbab" (spring flower), and "Minzir" (beauty, happiness) being staunch favourites. The tightrope dances are also popular with audiences. Long ago people living in the remote mountain villages of Daghestan were virtually cut off from the "civilized world"; their only form of contact with their neighbours being to walk — and even to dance — across thin cables strung over deep chasms and torrential rivers.

Such "cable bridges" are no longer around, but the dances connected with them still live on.

The tightrope dance.

Photos by Alexander Yakovlev

MARCH PLAYBILL: GUEST PERFORMANCES

Guest performers from over fifteen countries of Europe, Asia and America will tour the Soviet Union in March.

The following companies will be coming to this country for the first time: the Canadian pantomime theatre whose concert programme will include the number "Five Wonderful Reasons to Laugh"; the Teatro delle Tasse from Genoa, Italy; and the Corini di Praga, a French horn quartet from Czechoslovakia.

Muscovites and visitors to Moscow will hear Glenn Morand, the Italian pop star, film actor and TV compere.

The March playbill also includes pianists, singers and conductors from Belgium, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy and Turkey. Pop stars will have a chance to listen to the following groups: the Leaders from Yugoslavia, the Lotus from Vietnam and a group from the GDR called Nicaraguan Rhythms Ensemble. Pop stars will be in the concert programme named Friends' Melodies.

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Also in March will be Soviet ensembles, singers and pianists and ballet soloists will be taking off for foreign parts. Don Cossacks' song and dance ensemble will be appearing in Japan, the Prokofiev Quartet will play in Italy and the Kedra Quartet will tour Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. Alia Pirovcheva will sing in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Guest performers from over fifteen countries of Europe, Asia and America will tour the Soviet Union in March.

The following companies will be coming to this country for the first time: the Canadian pantomime theatre whose concert programme will include the number "Five Wonderful Reasons to Laugh"; the Teatro delle Tasse from Genoa, Italy; and the Corini di Praga, a French horn quartet from Czechoslovakia.

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